Conduct, see indexes, under Towns, Countys, Assemblys, Representatives, Congress, ~~[illegible]~~ Continental, & Provincial, riots, rising of the Country, resolves, & Army of the United Colonies.

857 (12) see pa. 791.

THE

NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE:

OR, THE

ESSEX GAZETTE.

VOL. VIII. NUMB. 386.

From THURSDAY, *December* 14, to THURSDAY, *December* 21, 1775.

CAMBRIDGE: Printed by SAMUEL and EBENEZER HALL, at their Office in Stoughton-Hall, HARVARD-COLLEGE.

To be SOLD at HAVERHILL, by

ISAAC WHITE,

At his SHOP near the FERRY,

AN assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, among which are---barry, pompadour, claret, London brown, black, black-grey, blue-grey, stone-grey, dark blue and drab-coloured superfine broad cloths; also a few middle-priced ditto of various colours; with linings and trimmings suitable for the whole.---German serges; plain & knap'd superfine bath beaver-coating; fine broad lambskins; red half thick; green & crimson Colchester baize; white, crimson & yellow flannels; ratteens; blue duffil; superfine 11-quar. bed blankets; kerseys; Manchester velvets; a few very good black, white & coloured knit breeches patterns; duroys; sagathees; black drawboys; green everlastings; a large assortment of single & double russells; a variety of worsted grograms; camblets; fine & common cambleteens; [illegible]; missionette; Denmark lustres; crapes; poplins; birds'-eye & sprig'd [illegible]; a good assortment of tammies; black, slate & other coloured bindings; black allamode; black, white, blue, pink & green persians; half ell & 3-4 plain black sattin; sprig'd & spotted black and white ditto; black & white sprig'd modes; mens, womens & childrens silk gloves & mitts; mens and womens spun silk gloves, suitable only for winter; mens black worsted gloves; womens worsted gloves & mitts; mens, womens & childrens white kid & lamb gloves & mitts; mens Norway, doe & coloured lamb gloves; womens beaver & other leather, winter ditto; mens, womens and youths black glazed & shammy lamb ditto; widows crape; hat ditto; love handkerchiefs; callicoes; dark patches; blue and white copper-plate for bed-furniture; book-muslins; a fine assortment of thick, plain, striped, check'd & sprig'd ditto; plain, spotted, check'd & striped [illegible]; a large assortment of white blond laces; black bone, and black & white cheverdefrize ditto; black [illegible] lace & fringe; an assortment of black & white [illegible] and trimmings; cambrics plain, figur'd, strip'd & sprig'd lawns; a few pieces of figured lawns in patterns for aprons; strip'd & flower-bordered lawn handkerchiefs; yellow hollands; [illegible]; [illegible] & cramp cap-wire; an assortment of silk ferrits & ribbons; a few pair womens silk shoes; damaskuss; [illegible]; mens [illegible] hats; boys beaverett ditto, with gold & silver tinsel trimmings; gold & silver tinsel bands, frogs and buttons for hats; hat-band buckles; a large assortment of double gilt coat & breast buttons; an assortment of metal buckles, among which are a few dozen of [illegible] plated; japanned bread baskets & waiters; a small assortment of cutlery ware, among which are a few dozen of very neat white and green ivory handle knives & forks, with carvers to match; also silver-handle fruit knives; a few very genteel dressing and other looking glasses; with a great variety of other articles, too numerous to particularize.

LONDON, October 5.

a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, on Friday the 29th of September, 1775:

MR. Deputy Piper acquainted the Livery that at a previous meeting of the Livery at the Half Moon Tavern in eapside on Monday evening last, at which meeting he was airman, it was by them agreed, that an address to the Electors Great Britain on the present alarming crisis of public griev- ces, be recommended from that meeting to the consideration of next Common Hall.

And an address being accordingly produced, a motion was made question put, that the said Address be now read; it was lved in the affirmative, & the said Address was read accordingly.

Resolved, That the Address to the Electors of Great Britain , be entitled, The Address of the Lord Mayor, Alder- , and Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, and be ered in the City Records, and published in the papers signed the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and counter-signed by the Town k; which Address follows in these words:

To the ELECTORS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

Gentlemen,

THE mischiefs which have already arisen, and greater calamities which are threatened, from unnatural war excited, in America, by the bitrary and inexorable spirit of his Majesty's nisters, and advisers, have impressed our minds h alarms and apprehensions, which occasion address to you.

As Electors we are more particularly called on to take into consideration these dangerous ceedings against our fellow subjects in Ame- a; because the representatives of the people are happily made the instruments of these measures. It is impossible we can see, without the utmost w, preparations making for the prosecution an expensive and ruinous war with our own onies, from which so much of our commerce, therefore the sources of our wealth are derived. e inevitable consequence of this must be, an reafe of taxes, already too heavy, and an ad- on to the national debt which presses us with lerable weight. We beg you to consider, at must be the situation of this kingdom, un- an augmentation of taxes, and a diminution commerce—an increase of national debt, and equal decrease of national resources.

These are the immediate and unavoidable con- uences of this war. The probable ones are still more fatal. If our natural and inveterate enemies should fall upon us when we are exhausted of men and money—when our most valuable commerce is ruined, and our bravest and veteran [illegible]rificed,—what is it that can shield us from [illegible]ate ruin? If we involve ourselves, then, in th[illegible]stinate and expensive civil war, we must owe our safety to the forbearance of our enemies. Neither do we think it improbable, from the desperate valour with which the Americans defend their dearest liberties, that all our efforts will be unsuccessful, and that we shall at last be obliged to sit down, under a grievous addition of debt, the shame of defeated armaments,(1) and the total loss of our useful and affectionate colonies.(2)

The provision that is making for the introduction of Hanoverian and Hessian troops, instead of removing, confirms our apprehensions: because we cannot have any confidence in the protection of foreign mercenaries; and feel at once the shame and folly of that policy, which is to burthen us with taxes for the payment of foreign protectors, while our own brave troops are slaughtered(6) in an unnatural, unnecessary, inglorious contest.

For the certain expences of this war, we see no reparation, even in conquest. Desolated fields, and depopulated provinces, are little likely to contribute to our necessities, either by revenue or commerce. No complaint from the merchants and manufacturers in Great-Britain, of illicit trade, and acts of navigation infringed,(3) has called for these coercive measures. On the contrary, they have repeatedly petitioned(4) against the principles upon which the war is founded. To secure our commerce therefore, can neither be the aim, nor issue of this war.

Neither can it be to settle a due subordination of the colonies, upon the parent state, since they have repeatedly and solemnly acknowledged their subordination, and submitted to our controul.(5)

We cannot, therefore, discover any real object, or possible event of this dispute (should we be successful) but that of establishing the arbitrary power of the crown over our fellow-subjects in America, which must greatly endanger the constitution here, and increasing the number of *placemen* and *pensioners*, already so enormous, as to threaten the utter destruction of freedom and independence among us.

The people of the colonies have(6) appealed to their fellow subjects in Great Britain, for the *justice* and *necessity* of their conduct.(7) *We* are convinced of their having been *injured* and *oppressed*. *We* sympathise in their griefs, and revere their fortitude(7); every motive of humanity, of justice, and of interest, calls upon us to *condemn* the measures of which they complain,(7) and to declare, that we will never willingly contribute to urge their oppressions, or abridge their liberties.

It has been our grief and our misfortune to see, that the repeated(4) petitions from his Majesty's subjects in America, (supported by many(4) in this country, have not availed to prevent the dreadful extremities we now lament. The petitioners(4) have been studiously driven to the last resources of despair, by a denial of redress, and an accumulation of grievances, too severe to be endured by a free people.

In the united petition(8) last year, from all the colonies, to the King, they asked for peace, liberty, and safety. Did it become us to(9) refuse such a request; or to persist in *violating* the peace, liberty, and safety of any part of our fellow subjects? They pledge themselves, "that in time of war, they will be ready and willing to demonstrate their loyalty to his Majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts, in granting supplies and raising forces."(8) What can we in justice require more from a part of the empire, restrained, in points of commercial advantages,(3) for our benefit; and labouring, in consequence of that restraint, under a heavy and accumulating debt? Can we expect success from a war, founded in such *flagrant injustice*? Appealing, say they(8) "to that Being, who searches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we solemnly profess, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive, than a dread of impending destruction."(8)

That dread has been realized. Famine,(9) fire,(11) and sword have answered their reasonable requests, and earnest applications.(4) Utter destruction, or unconditional submission, is the only alternative left them, by this imperious and intemperate administration.

Yet still they were determined to try the force of fresh supplication.(12) This they have done in their late(12) petition to the Throne, more humble, but still fruitless(9) as the(8) former. They(12) say, "knowing to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required by indispensable obligations to Almighty GOD, to your Majesty, to our fellow subjects, and ourselves, immediately to use all the means(7) in our power, not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities, which threaten the British empire."

We feel these as the most amiable sentiments of men, cordially interested in our welfare, and earnestly aiming at peace and reconciliation.(12)

In pursuit of these laudable purposes, they solemnly declare(12) their most ardent desire that, "the former harmony between the two countries may be restored, and a concord may be established between them, upon so firm a basis, as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissentions, to succeeding generations in both countries:" They declare(12) that "they do not request such a reconciliation, as might, in any manner, be inconsistent with the dignity or welfare of Great-Britain;" that "they are ready and willing, at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes, to assert and maintain the rights and interests of his Majesty, and of their mother country."(12) They therefore implore his Majesty, "to take measures for preventing the further destruction of the lives of his subjects; and that he will be pleased to direct some mode by which the united applications of his faithful colonists to the throne, in pursuance of their common councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that the wished for opportunity may soon be restored to them, of evincing the sincerity of their professions by every testimony of devotion, becoming the most dutiful subjects, and the most affectionate colonists."(12)

To this petition(12) an answer has been(9) refused. The unhappy petitioners(12) are left to deplore the prospect of inexorable war, and desolation, and to seek protection in those fatal resources, which self preservation suggests against impending destruction.

This, Gentlemen, is the alarming state of America, which fills us with anxiety & apprehensions.

We lament the blood that has been already shed; we deplore the fate of those brave men, who are devoted to hazard their lives, not against the enemies of the British name, but against the friends of the prosperity and glory of Great-Britain. We feel for the honour of the British arms, sullied not by the misbehaviour of those who bore them, but by the misconduct of the ministers, who employed them, to the oppression of their fellow subjects. We are alarmed at the immediate, insupportable expence, and the probable consequences of a war, which we are convinced originates in violence and injustice, and must end in ruin.

These are the sentiments, Gentlemen, which we take the liberty of communicating to you, as the reasons upon which we have acted, trusting that, if they meet with your approbation, you will co-operate with us, in endeavouring to bring the authors of these evils to the justice of their country.

Signed in obedience to the order of the Common Hall,
JOHN WILKES, Mayor.
GEO. HAYLEY, Sheriff. NATH. NEWNHAM, Sheriff,
Counter-signed by order, WILLIAM RIX, Town-Clerk.

See indexes, under petitions, Addresses, resolves, Letters, Representatives, Assemblys, & Congresses &c. —— The pillars of which are Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1030, petition of right, pa. 816; — Bill of rights, pa. 1063, Vol. 2. (6) see address, pa. 1204. (8) see pa. 656.

∨ See English Grievances pa. 532, Vol. 2, & pa. 540- & Crisis pa. 740, &c. & our Grievances, pa. 971.
{ see index, under Army British, & Army of the United Colonies.
◊ see Crisis, pa. 740, &c.
∥ see List of Grievances, pa. 971.
× see Pitts speech, pa. 403, Vol. 1.
Ɔ see debt, page 79, Vol 2.
∨ see index, under Army British
(1) see index under Army of the United Colonies.
(2) True Prophets!
(3) We observe them, see pa. 591, Vol. 3, & pa. 667, 685, 1228.
(4) see indexes, under petitions, &c.
(9) see pa. 843.
(10) see restraining act pa. 721.
(11) see index under Fire.

PHILADELPHIA.

SPEECH *of his Excellency* **WILLIAM FRANKLIN,** *to the General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey.*

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

I HAVE called this meeting that you might have an opportunity of tranſacting ſuch buſineſs as the public exigences of the Province require.

Having lately ſaid ſo much to you concerning the preſent unhappy ſituation of public affairs, and the deſtructive meaſures which have been adopted in the colonies under the pretence of neceſſity, and as I do not yet ſee that the urging any more arguments on that head has a chance of producing any good effect, I ſhall not endanger the harmony of the preſent ſeſſion by a farther diſcuſſion of the ſubject.

It is neceſſary, however, that you ſhould be informed, "That his Majeſty laments to find his ſubjects in *America* ſo loſt to their own true intereſt as neither to accept the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons of the 20th of *February*, nor make it the baſis of a negociation, when, in all probability, it would have led to ſome plan of accommodation—and that, as they have preferred engaging in a rebellion which menaces to overthrow the conſtitution, it becomes his Majeſty's duty, and is his firm reſolution, that the moſt vigorous efforts ſhould be made both by ſea and land to reduce his rebellious ſubjects to obedience.—But it is hoped, that, unfavourable as the proſpects are at preſent, the time will come when men of ſenſe, and friends to peace and good order will ſee the fatal conſequences of the deluſions, which have led to the meaſures the people of America are now purſuing, and that we may yet ſee the public tranquility re-eſtabliſhed on the ground of the terms held out by his Majeſty and the Parliament."

It is likewiſe proper that you ſhould know, "That the commander of his Majeſty's ſquadrons in America have orders to proceed, as in the caſe of a town in actual rebellion, againſt ſuch of the ſea-port towns and places, being acceſſible to the King's ſhips, as ſhall offer any violence to the King's officers, or in which any troops ſhall be raiſed, or military works erected, other than by his Majeſty's authority, or any attempts made to ſeize and plunder any public magazine of arms or ammunition."

Although the King's officers in this province have not as yet (except in one or two inſtances) met with any inſults or improper treatment from any of the inhabitants, yet ſuch has been the general infatuation and diſorder of the times, that had I followed the judgment and advice of ſome of my beſt friends, I ſhould e're this have ſought (as other of the King's Governors have done) an aſylum on board of one of his Majeſty's ſhips.—But as I am conſcious that I have the true intereſt and welfare of the people at heart (though I am ſo unhappy as to differ widely in opinion with their repreſentatives reſpecting the beſt means of ſerving them in the preſent criſis) I ſhall continue my confidence in that affection and regard which I have on ſo many occaſions experienced from all ranks during my reſidence in this colony. I have, indeed, the ſtronger inducement to run this riſk, and to uſe my influence with other crown officers to do the ſame, becauſe our retreat would neceſſarily be attributed to either the effect or well grounded apprehenſion of violence, and of courſe ſubject the colony to be more immediately conſidered as in actual rebellion, and be productive of miſchiefs which it is my earneſt inclination and determination to prevent as far as may be in my power. Let me therefore, Gentlemen, intreat you to exert your influence likewiſe with the people, that they may not, by any action of theirs, give cauſe for the bringing ſuch calamities on the province. No advantage can poſſibly reſult from the ſeizing, confinement, or ill-treatment of officers adequate to the certain damage ſuch acts of violence muſt occaſion the province to ſuffer.

However, Gentlemen, if you ſhould be of a different opinion, and will not, or cannot anſwer for our ſafety, all I aſk is, that you would tell me ſo in ſuch plain open language as cannot be miſunderſtood. For as ſentiments of (1) Independency are, by ſome men of preſent conſequence, openly avowed, and eſſays are already appearing in the public papers to ridicule the people's fears of that horrid meaſure, (1) and remove their averſion to republican government, it is high time that every man ſhould know what he has to expect. If, as I hope, you have an abhorrence of ſuch deſign, you will do your country an eſſential ſervice by declaring it in ſo full and explicit terms as may diſcourage the attempt. You may always rely on finding me ready to co-operate with you in every proper expedient for promoting peace, order and good government; and I ſhall deem it a particular happineſs to have an opportunity of being inſtrumental in ſaving this province from the preſent impending danger.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

Council Chamber, Nov. 16, 1775.

4. See index, under Franklin Govr. speeches &c.

v see list of Grievances, pa. 971.

). See indexes, under Towns, County, Assemblys, ec. present, Congress Continental, & Provincial, riots, resolves, rising of the Country, & Army of the United Colonies.

¶ see pa. 714.

see American rights, or constitution page, 1089, 1228.

v. See indexes, under Men of War.

//. See indexes, under Army British.

A. See index, under Army of the United Colonies

(1) see declaration of independency, pa. 971.

(2) see Quebec Act pa. 559.

(3) at Bunker hell, see pa. 714.

LONDON,

Sept. 21. A bill for ſettling an unalterable compact between this country and America, for the future government and tranquility of the latter country, is now under the conſideration of the cabinet. A certain noble Lord in office, who has planned the bill, is to make the motion the ſecond week after the meeting of parliament. The general object of the propoſed regulation is to put the Americans on the ſame footing of freedom, and under the ſame advantages, with the reſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects. The whole continent is to be divided into large diſtricts, each of which is to ſend a repreſentative to the Britiſh parliament. The number of repreſentatives at firſt is to be rendered proportionable to the re[illegible] that is expected to be raiſed by the introd[illegible] of the ſame laws of cuſtom and exciſe, and th[illegible]e privileges of trade prevailing in Great-Britain. In proportion as that revenue ſhall increaſe, their number is to be enlarged. But proviſion is to be made, that at no period that number ſhall exceed one ſixth part of the Houſe of Commons. In conſequence of this regulation, all the governments ſubſiſting in America, except Canada,(2) are to be diſſolved. No governor, no council, no aſſembly for the future! for as all the inhabitants of the Britiſh empire have (to uſe a metaphor) but ONE FOLD, they are to have but ONE SHEPHERD. Boards of Cuſtom and Exciſe are to be eſtabliſhed in places thought the moſt convenient; and Courts of Juſtice poſſeſſing the ſame powers within their reſpective juriſdictions with thoſe of the King's Bench and Exchequer in England, are to be erected in the moſt centrical ſituations; and the mode of appeal, as here, is to be the Houſe of Lords. In ſhort, every regulation now exiſting, calculated to keep up a diſtinction, is to be removed. The Acts of the American aſſemblies are to be entirely abrogated, and the law of England is to take place every where except in Canada.(2) To prevent inconveniencies, againſt which the law of England does not always provide, an act is to be paſſed comprehending all the neceſſary and local regulations contained in the acts of the different municipal legiſlatures of America. In a few days all the particulars of this very important bill, will be printed. An utopian nonsensical Scheme

Lord Cavan, it is reported, is to go out to America, as Commander of the foreign Mercenaries, which the Parliament are to take into their Pay, the firſt Week of the Seſſions.

Wedneſday morning four large ſhips were taken into the Tranſport Service, and are ordered to be got ready with all expedition, to carry over muſkets, &c. for the troops in America.

Sept. 22. It is with pleaſure we hear that Lord Chatham is ſo well recovered as to propoſe conſtant attendance in parliament this ſeſſion.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, Sept. 17.

"We learn here, by the ſick and wounded ſoldiers (3) who are landed, that there is not above 2000 ſoldiers, including officers, at Boſton, fit to do duty, and theſe are averſe to the ſervice. They declare, that 60,000 men would not be able to bring the Americans under ſubjection. They further ſay, that the provincials uſed the priſoners (3) ſo well, that moſt of them deſire to continue where they are. All the ſoldiers ſpeak well of the Americans for their great humanity. In ſhort, many who were againſt the Americans, are now in favour of them."

In future times it will be aſked, how ſuch a ſeparation (1) happened, as that between England and America? Nor will it ever be remembered, without ſolemn execrations on the framers and perpetrators of the diſunion.(4) The old men will ſhake their heads, and tell their children, "that an inordinate luſt of power, and enmity to Liberty, generally, and in *particular* in America, made a wretched adminiſtration (4) like a dog in the fable, ſnap at the ſhadow, and loſe the ſubſtance."

Thirteen Surgeons have received orders to embark for Boſton by the firſt ſhip that ſails for that port.

A letter from Plymouth, dated Sept. 17, *ſays,* "*This day the tranſport from Boſton came into Catwater, and a few of the men came on ſhore, when hardly ever were ſeen ſuch objects (3) ſome without legs, and others without arms (3) and their cloaths hanging on like a looſe morning gown, ſo much are they fallen away by ſickneſs, and want of proper nouriſhment. (3) There were near ſixty women and children on board, widows, and children of the men who were ſlain. Some of theſe I have met in the ſtreet, and they exhibit a moſt ſhocking ſpectacle (3) and the veſſel itſelf, I am told, though a very large one, yet is almoſt intolerable, from the ſtench ariſing from the ſick and wounded, (3) for many of them are hardly cured yet. There are two more tranſports daily expected with invalids, who ſailed from Boſton with the above. 'Tis a hardſhip (which the nature of the ſervice cannot, perhaps, immediately relieve) for the men to remain on board till an order from the War Office arrives for their debarkation here.*"

Several young Gentlemen of ſome of the firſt families in England, are gone out to Boſton, in the Biſhop, Capt. Willoughby, which ſailed from the River yeſterday, as Volunteers, to ſerve under General Gage.

Sept. 25. *Yeſterday the Lady of General Gage was at Court, at St. James's, and was moſt graciouſly received.*

The Army and Fleet at Boſton have diſcretionary orders to winter wherever they ſhall think it moſt convenient and ſafe.

Government has, we hear, contracted for 10,000 *tons of potatoes from England and Ireland to go to America, three thouſand of which one Potatoe Merchant has engaged to furniſh them with.*

A Petition to the King is ſent over from the Iſland of Grenada, praying that reconciliatory (5) *meaſures may take place between Great-Britain and her Colonies, as the effects of the diſpute are greatly felt in Grenada and the other Weſt-India Iſlands.*

October 5. Some diſpatches arrived in town early yeſterday morning from Admiral Mann, commander in chief of his Majeſty's fleet in the Mediterranean, ſaid to contain an account of a fleet of French men of war arriving in the Gut of Gibralter.

All the officers in the army now in America, we are informed, have an actual promiſe of advancement on their return from thence.

Orders are given for four engineers to embark forthwith to Boſton.

Orders are ſent to the Warren at Woolwich to get ready, with all imaginable diſpatch, eighty tons of grape ſhot.

The Spaniards work night and day at Ferrol and Carthagena, in getting ready a fleet; and at the later place every thing in the naval department is under the direction of Mr. Beal, an Engliſh builder.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) Dec. 2.

The army that went down laſt week, (6) under command of Col. Woodford, to obſtruct Dunmore's progreſs of enliſting men in the lower counties, fell in with a party of twelve or thirteen of Dunmore's friends, and made them all priſoners. Lieut. Col. Scott, with the advanced guard, upon his arrival at the great Bridge, found the enemy entrenched there, and it is ſaid a ſmart firing began by ſome of the riflemen, which was returned, and continued a conſiderable time on both ſides, but to what effect we know not. It is alſo ſaid, that Thurſday laſt was fixed upon by our troops to begin an attack; they were healthy, in good ſpirits and had [illegible] expected ſucceſs. &

Some accounts from Norfolk ſay, that Dunmore's party has demoliſhed ſeveral houſes back of the town, and fortified themſelves; alſo, that Col. Hutchings, and ſome other Gentlemen, their priſoners, had been removed to the ſhips on account of the goal having been ſet on fire. &

CAMBRIDGE, *Dec.* 21, 1775.

LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office,

(A) Eliſha Avery.
(B) Tho. Boylſton, Eſq; Boſton, Joſeph Bent, Roxbury, Capt. Benj Boone, Jona. Brown, Abraham Bartlett, Joſiah Burrough, John Beane, Dartmouth, John Boies, Cohaſſet.
(C) Henry Cumſtan.
(D) Alexander Davidſon, Lynn.
(F) Capt. Guſtavus Fellows, Roxbury, Nathaniel Falkes, Woburn.
(G) Thomas Greenough.
(H) Anne Hood, Sam. Homer, Sam. Harris, Ann Hallas.
(J) John Jeffries, Malden, 3. John Jones.
(M) Capt. Hugh McLain.
(O) Samuel A. Otis, Barnſtable.
(P) Colonel Patterſon.
(R) Zebulon Row, 2, John Read, Dartmouth.
(S) General Sullivan, Wing Shepherd, Capt. John Stevens, Woburn, Sam. Skimmer, Nath. Sheaffe, Dartmouth.
(T) William Trenholm, Plymouth, 2.
(W) Sam. Whitmarſh, Medford, Lieut. Joſeph Wright, Jacob Welſh, Jacob Wier, Jerath. Williams, tert. Lynn, Adjutant Charles Webb.
(Y) Daniel Young, Andover, Marcus Young.

STOLEN from Mr. Cooper's tavern, in Menotomy, on the 6th inſt. a ſtone-grey Horſe, with a ſaddle and bridle, about 5 or 6 years old, 13 and half hands high; when he dungs, turns out his bum gut uncommonly far. Whoever will ſecure the thief, horſe, ſaddle, &c. ſhall receive ten dollars reward; and for the horſe, ſaddle and bridle only, four dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by NATHAN SWAN.
Cambridge, Dec. 21, 1775.

(4) see list of Grievances, pa. 971. & Crisis, pa. 740, &c. (5) see pa. 780 (6) see pa. 850 & See index, under Virginia transactions, there.

859 (8) see pa 843. 867.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, December 6, 1775.

WE the Delegates of the Thirteen United Colonies in North-America, have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration a Proclamation iſſued from the Court at St. James's, on the Twenty-third day of Auguſt laſt. The name of his Majeſty is uſed to give it a ſanction and influence; and, on that account, it becomes a matter of importance to wipe off, in the name of theſe United Colonies, the aſperſions, which it is calculated to throw upon our cauſe; and to prevent, as far as poſſible, the undeſerved puniſhments, which it is deſigned to prepare for our friends.

We are accuſed of "forgetting the allegiance which we owe "to the power that has protected and ſuſtained us." Why all this ambiguity and obſcurity in what ought to be ſo plain and obvious, as that he who runs may read it? What allegiance is it that we forget? Allegiance to Parliament? We never owed---we never owned it. Allegiance to our King? Our words have ever avowed it,---our conduct has ever been conſiſtent with it. We condemn, and, with arms in our hands---a reſource which Freemen will never part with---we oppoſe the claim and exerciſe of unconſtitutional powers, to which neither the Crown or Parliament were ever entitled. By the Britiſh Conſtitution, our beſt inheritance, rights, as well as duties, deſcend upon us: We cannot violate the latter by defending the former: We ſhould act in diametrical oppoſition to both, if we permitted the claims of the Britiſh Parliament to be eſtabliſhed, and the meaſures purſued in conſequence of thoſe claims to be carried into execution among us. Our ſagacious anceſtors provided mounds againſt the inundation of tyranny and lawleſs power on one ſide, as well as againſt that of faction and licentiouſneſs on the other. On which has the breach been made? Is it objected againſt us by the moſt inveterate and the moſt uncandid of our enemies, that we have oppoſed any of the juſt prerogatives of the Crown, or any legal exertion of thoſe prerogatives? Why, then, are we accuſed of forgetting our allegiance?--- We have performed our duty: We have reſiſted in thoſe caſes, in which the right to reſiſt is ſtipulated as expreſsly, on our part, as the right to govern is, in other caſes, ſtipulated on the part of the Crown. (3) The breach of allegiance is removed from our reſiſtance as far as tyranny is removed from legal government.

It is alledged, that "we have proceeded to an open and avowed "rebellion." In what does this rebellion conſiſt? It is thus deſcribed------"Arraying ourſelves in hoſtile manner to withſtand "the execution of the Law, and traitorouſly preparing, ordering "and levying war againſt the King." We know of no laws binding upon us, but ſuch as have been tranſmitted to us by our anceſtors, and ſuch as have been conſented to by ourſelves or our repreſentatives elected for that purpoſe. (3) What laws, ſtampt with thoſe characters, have we withſtood? We have indeed defended them; and we will riſque every thing, do every thing, and ſuffer every thing in their defence. (3) To ſupport our laws, and our liberties eſtabliſhed by our laws, (3) we have prepared, ordered, and levied war: But is this traitorouſly, or againſt the King? We view him as the conſtitution (3) repreſents him: That tells us he can do no wrong. The cruel and illegal attacks, which we oppoſe, have no foundation in the royal authority. We will not, on our part, loſe the diſtinction between the King and his Miniſters: Happy it would have been for ſome former Princes, had it been always preſerved on the part of the Crown!

Beſides all this we obſerve, on this part of the proclamation, that "rebellion" is a term undefined and unknown in the law. It might have been expected, that a proclamation, which by the Britiſh conſtitution, (3) has no other operation than merely that of enforcing what is already law, would have had a known legal baſis to have reſted upon. A correſpondence between the inhabitants of Great-Britain and their brethren in America, produced in better times, much ſatisfaction to individuals, and much advantage to the public. By what criterion ſhall one, who is unwilling to break off this correſpondence, and is, at the ſame time, anxious not to expoſe himſelf to the dreadful conſequences threatened in this proclamation, ---by what criterion ſhall he regulate his conduct? He is admoniſhed not to carry on correſpondence with the perſons now in rebellion in the colonies. How ſhall he aſcertain who are in rebellion, and who are not? He conſults the law to learn the nature of the ſuppoſed crime: The law is ſilent upon the ſubject. This, in a country where it has been often ſaid, and formerly with juſtice, that the government is by law and not by men, might render him perfectly eaſy. But proclamations have been ſometimes dangerous engines in the hands of thoſe in power. Information is commanded to be given to one of the Secretaries of State, of all perſons "who "ſhall be found carrying on correſpondence with the perſons in "rebellion, in order to bring to condign puniſhment the authors, "perpetrators, or abettors of ſuch dangerous deſigns." Let us ſuppoſe, for a moment, that ſome perſons in the colonies are in rebellion, and that thoſe, who carry on correſpondence with them, might learn, by ſome rule, which Britons are bound to know, how to diſcriminate them: Does it follow that all correſpondence with them deſerves to be puniſhed? It might have been intended to apprize them of their danger, and to reclaim them from their crimes. By what law does a correſpondence with a criminal transfer or communicate his guilt? We know that thoſe who aid and adhere to the King's enemies; and thoſe, who correſpond with them in order to enable them to carry their deſigns into effect, are criminals in the eye of the law. But the law goes no farther. Can proclamations, according to the principles of reaſon and juſtice and the conſtitution, (3) go farther than the law?

(3) But, perhaps, the principles of reaſon and juſtice and the conſtitution will not prevail: Experience ſuggeſts to us the doubt: If they ſhould not, we muſt reſort to arguments drawn from a very different ſource. We, therefore, in the name of the people of theſe United Colonies, and by authority, according to the pureſt maxims of repreſentation derived from them, declare, that whatever puniſhment ſhall be inflicted upon any perſons in the power of our enemies for favouring, aiding or abetting the cauſe of American liberty, ſhall be retaliated in the ſame kind and the ſame degree upon thoſe, in our power, who have favoured, aided or abetted, or ſhall favour, aid or abet the ſyſtem of miniſterial oppreſſion. (2) The eſſential difference between our cauſe and that of our enemies might juſtify a ſeverer puniſhment: The law of retaliation will unqueſtionably warrant one equally ſevere.

We mean not, however, by this declaration, to occaſion or to multiply puniſhments: Our ſole view is to prevent them. In this unhappy and unnatural controverſy, in which Britons fight againſt Britons and the deſcendants of Britons, let the calamities immediately incident to a civil war ſuffice. We hope additions will not, from wantonneſs, be made to them on one ſide: We ſhall regret the neceſſity, if laid under the neceſſity, of making them on the other.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec'ry.*

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

THE committee of both houſes appointed to take into conſideration, and report on the letter of Governor Trumbull, relative to the inhabitants of Nantucket, have attended that ſervice, and beg leave to report by way of reſolve.

In COUNCIL, December 9th, 1775.

WHEREAS repreſentation has been made to this Court that ſupplies of proviſion more than are neceſſary for internal conſumption, and for ſuch voyages as may be proſecuted, conſiſtent with the reſolves of Congreſs, and the General Aſſembly of this Colony, have been lately ſhipped from this and the neighbouring Colonies, for the iſlands of Nantucket and Martha's-Vineyard, and there is great reaſon to ſuſpect, that the inhabitants of the ſaid iſland of Nantucket have abuſed the indulgence of this Court, by ſupplying our Enemies with ſuch proviſions, &c. as were admitted to be tranſported to them, for their internal conſumption only:

Reſolved, That the committee of correſpondence for the town of Falmouth, in the county of Barnſtable, be, and they hereby are directed forthwith to return to this Court, a true copy upon oath, of all permits which they have granted to the inhabitants of Nantucket, or any other perſon or perſons in their behalf, for obtaining proviſions from the inhabitants of this, and the neighbouring colonies to ſupply ſaid inhabitants of Nantucket, and to ſuſpend granting any permits in future, to the ſaid inhabitants, or any perſon on their behalf, till the further order of this court.

And the ſelectmen of the town of Sherburne, on the iſland of Nantucket, as alſo of each town on Martha's-Vineyard, are directed forthwith to make ſtrict enquiry into the importation of proviſions into their reſpective towns ſince the 28th of September laſt, and of all proviſions now in ſaid towns, and to make returns thereof on oath to this Court, as ſoon as may be. And the inhabitants of this colony, and of the other united colonies, are deſired to withhold further ſupplies of proviſions, fuel, or other neceſſaries from ſaid iſlands until the further recommendation of this court; and the printers of the colonies aforeſaid are reſpectively deſired to cauſe this Reſolve to be inſerted in their news-papers.

Sent down for concurrence.

PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'ry.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Dec. 9th, 1775.

Read and concurred, Sent up.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

Conſented to,

W. SEVER, B. GREENLEAF, CALEB CUSHING, JOSEPH GERRISH, JOHN WHETCOMB, JED. FOSTER, JAMES PRESCOTT, ELDAD TAYLOR, CHARLES CHAUNCY, J. PALMER, S. HOLTEN, MOSES GILL, JABEZ FISHER, JOHN TAYLOR, B. WHITE.

A true copy, Atteſt. PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

By a letter from St. John's, dated November 24, we are informed, that the continental troops have received intelligence, that there were concealed under ground, about ten tons of gunpowder, and 7000 ſtand of ſmall arms, that were to be put into the hands of the Canadians and Indians, to aſſiſt the miniſterial troops, and that they were digging for them, had found ſeveral cheſts of ſmall arms, and likewiſe had fiſhed out of the lake, a royal ſtandard, and a number of muſkets. False!

Saturday night arrived here from our army in Canada, Lieut. Norton, of Col. Clinton's Regt. Mr. Bean, gunner, and Mr. Phineas Champman; who bring us the agreeable news that all the ſhipping that lay at Montreal, has fell into the hands of General Montgomery, among them the Gaſpey (8) brig of war, with all the priſoners (Col. Allan excepted) lately taken near St. John's: The fleet with Governor Carleton on board, had ſailed for Quebec, but was intercepted by a Gondola, and a battery erected by Col. Eaſton, near the river Sorell, and there taken, with about 150 ſoldiers, &c. among them Col. Preſcot, &c. who were arrived at Ticonderoga, a few days ago, on their way to Connecticut. That Carleton, Luke La Corne, and two others, went off in a boat from the fleet before it ſtruck, but were taken priſoners by Col. Arnold, near Quebec; that Gen. Wooſter was left to command at Montreal, and General Montgomery was gone to aſſiſt Col. Arnold to ſecure Quebec. a Mistake &

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 21.

We hear from Concord, that a fine Laboratory for gun-making is ſet up there by Deacon Barrett, where every branch of that buſineſs is carried on. As the Laboratory has the advantage of a ſtream, the boring, grinding, and poliſhing is performed by water. We hear alſo, that good encouragement will be given at ſaid place to perſons acquainted with any branch of the buſineſs, particularly *Lock-making.*

Capt. Martindale, in one of our privateers, was lately decoyed near to one of the enemy's ſhips of war, in the Bay, and was unhappily taken, (6) and carried into Boſton.

Capt. Manly has, within a few days paſt, taken another valuable prize, a ſloop from Virginia, bound to Boſton, loaded with corn and oats; fitted out and ſent by Lord Dunmore. (7)

Laſt Friday night ſeven American maſters of veſſels, who had, at different times, been taken by the enemy and carried into Boſton, made their eſcape from that place. From one of them we have obtained the following intelligence, viz. That all the drugs and medicines in the town have been ſeized for the uſe of the army.--- That on the 14th inſtant General Howe iſſued orders for taking down the Old North meeting-houſe, and 100 old wooden dwelling-houſes and other buildings, to be make uſe of for fuel:---That veſſels are fitting out for the Weſt-Indies, in order to get ſupplies for the garriſon:---That Capt. Martindale, (6) mentioned above, with his officers and men, were ſent to England:---That one Morriſon, who officiates as a Presbyterian miniſter, being appointed ſearcher of thoſe people who were permitted to leave the town, promiſed, on receiving a bribe, to let a perſon bring out £. 240 ſterling in caſh and plate; but afterwards baſely deprived him of the whole of it:---That recruiting parties out of each regiment are gone to England:---That two regiments, and a number of the light-horſe, under convoy of a frigate, were embarked for Halifax:---And that there was not in the town, proviſions ſufficient to ſupply the navy and army for a longer time that 6 weeks.

It was yeſterday reported that the above 2 regiments, &c. were ſailed for Rhode-Iſland.

Prices in Boſton.---Weſt-India rum 9s. molaſſes 3s. Madeira wine 28s. red port 24s. a gallon; candles 2s. ſoap 2s. onions 6d. a lb. ſalt beef 4l. 10s. a barrel; turkies 10s. 6d. geeſe 9s. fowls 4s. 6d. a piece; hay 20l. a ton; potatoes 10s. a buſhel; ſea-coal 4l. a chaldron; hickory wood 4l. 14s. 6d. a cord.---Soldiers allowance, 4lb. of pork a week. All the above ſums are ſterling.

The cauſeway leading on to Lechmere's Point, having been well ſecured by intrenchments and breaſtworks, laſt Saturday night a body of the Continental Troops broke ground on the Point, near the water ſide, and have now a formidable fortification in great forwardneſs. There being a very thick, foggy air the day following, the enemy did not diſcover our people till about noon, at which time we were ſaluted with cannon ſhot and ſhells from the Ship which lay off the Point, and from a battery at Weſt-Boſton. The enemy have continued, from their batteries, a flow ineffectual cannonade and bombardment ever ſince, with very little inconvenience to our men, only one having been wounded. Three or four ſhot from Cobble-Hill induced the Ship to quit her ſtation early on Monday morning; and the enemy now have no veſſel above Charleſtown ferry. Our fortreſs on Lechmere's Point is within about half a mile of Boſton, and will, when finiſhed, command a very conſiderable part of the town.

A few days ago the enemy landed on the Iſland of Conanicut, near Newport, burnt 14 houſes, and carried off 30 head of cattle.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the houſe of Edward Jackſon, in Little Cambridge, on the 23d of December, inſt.

A Number of draft and ſaddle HORSES.

The ſale to begin preciſely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, where attendance will be given by WILLIAM MORRONY.

December 21, 1775.

LOST on the road between Byfield and Newbury-Port, on Friday, the week before laſt, a pair of SADDLE BAGS, almoſt new, very large, with a linen lining.--Whoever has found the ſame, and will ſend them to Col. Joſeph Gerriſh's of Byfield, or to the Printers hereof, ſhall be entitled to one dollar, paid by NATH. PEIRCE.

Jamaica Rum, Sugar, and Engliſh Goods, to be ſold cheap. Apply to the red ſhop next to the Blue Anchor Tavern in Cambridge.

STOLEN from me the ſubſcriber, on Saturday evening, the 16th inſt. a brownish grey Horſe, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, a ſmall white ſpot in his forehead, one hind foot white, his right hind foot ſomething broke. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe, and convey him to the ſubſcriber in Attleborough, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by LEVI MAXCY. Dec. 16, 1775.

STOLEN, on Monday evening laſt, from the door of Mr. Vosburgh in Milton, a reddiſh Mare, a whitiſh mane and tail, about 8 years old, natural pacer, a white ſtrip in her forehead, carries a high dock, with her head ſomething low, about 13 hands and half high, had on a reddiſh ſaddle and bridle, and a poor bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid mare ſhall have two dollars reward upon conveying her to my dwelling-houſe in Taunton, and all neceſſary charges paid by GEORGE REED.

N. B. Two old ſhirts and an old grey coat were faſtened on the ſaddle with 2 garters. Cambridge, 18th Dec. 1775.

DESERTED from Camp, at Sewell's Point, on the 27th or 28th of Nov. laſt, a ſoldier in Capt. Thomas Cogſwell's company, named Ichabod Perry. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on a blue coat, red waiſtcoat, blue breeches, had a pack ſtrong with a pair leather mail ſtraps; he is the ſame fellow who lately ſtole a horſe in Haverhill and ſold him in Providence. Whoever will ſecure him, ſo that he may be brought to the Camp, aforeſaid, ſhall have a reward of two dollars, and all neceſſary charges paid by

Cambridge, Dec. 21, 1775. AMOS COGSWELL.

BROKE in to the incloſure of Mrs. Coolidge in Watertown, on the night after the 4th inſt. a yoke of OXEN; one of them brown, and the other red; which oxen ſhe has kept greatly to her damage. The owner may depend on their being diſpoſed of without further trouble. Dec. 18, 1775.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

TEN hogſheads choice Virginia Tobacco, delivered at Salem, to be ſold by *Samuel* and *Stephen Saliſbury*, of Worceſter.

To be LET,

By JONATHAN MOULTON,

Of Hampton, in the colony of New-Hampſhire,

A compleat Farm, ſituate in Hampton-Falls, laying upon the road leading from Hampton-Falls old meeting-houſe to Exeter, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, including twenty of Salt Marſh---perhaps one of the beſt farms, for yearly income, of any one of that bigneſs within twenty miles; well proportioned for planting, mowing, and paſturing; has on it a large dwelling houſe, two barns, and two orchards.---- WHOEVER may incline to hire or take ſaid farm on ſhares, are deſired to apply ſoon, as it may be more convenient for moving this time of the year than in the Spring, as there is at this time on the place, hay ſufficient to keep the number of forty cows the ſeaſon out.------Any perſon who wants to put out their cows, or young cattle, may depend on having good care taken of them the winter ſeaſon throughout, at a reaſonable price.

The Brethren of the ancient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Maſons (particularly the members of St. ANDREW's Lodge, formerly of Boſton) are hereby notified, that the Right Worſhipful WILLIAM BURBECK, Eſq; Maſter, holding under the authority of Scotland, intends celebrating the Feaſt of St. JOHN the Evangeliſt, on Wedneſday the 27th inſtant, at the Free Maſons Arms in Cambridge.

By order of the Maſter, WILLIAM HOSKINS, Sec'ry.

N. B. It is recommended there be general attendance. Table to be elegantly furniſhed by two o'clock. Brethren to bring their cloathing. Cambridge, 9th Dec. 1775.

To be ſold, a Stage-Waggon, and entire new geers for two horſes. The waggon is ſtrong and light, the box is hung on ſprings, and very convenient for a number of perſons to travel together, or for the conveyance of goods, being well covered, and has curtains to tie down at the ſides. Inquire of RICHARD BACKHOUSE, at the houſe known by the name of Brown's tavern, in Cambridge.

Taken up, about a month ſince, a black Mare, about 15 hands high, 14 years old, carries her head low, both trots and paces, ſome white ſpots on her back, gall'd under the ſaddle. The owner may have her again by applying to me the ſubſcriber at Menotomy, and paying charges.

Cambridge, Dec. 21, 1775. EPHRAIM COOK.

LOST, a red leather Pocket Book, containing one 8 dollar bill, one 5 dollar do. and ſundry ſmall bills, an account againſt Joſeph Whittemore, and another againſt Aaron Cook. Whoever will bring the pocket-book, with the money, to me the ſubſcriber, near Menotomy meeting-houſe, or to the Printers hereof, ſhall have a reward of five dollars, and no queſtions aſked. EPHRAIM COOK. Dec. 16, 1775.

TAKEN up near Fort No. 3, on the 5th inſtant, a dark brown Horſe, with a white ſtreak in his forehead, his two hind feet white, ſhort mane and foretop, about 14 hands high, had on a ſaddle and bridle, and ſaddle-cloth. Inquire of Timothy Flagg, in Captain Joſeph Morſe's company, Colonel Patterſon's regiment.

To the Impartial Public.

I AM very ſorry to trouble the reader with an anſwer to ſo miſerable a libel as is publiſhed in the Cambridge Gazette of the 24th of November laſt, by Joſeph Wright, calling himſelf chairman of a committee of inſpection for the town of Salem, in the colony of New-Hampſhire. I hereby deſire, before you give much ſtreſs to ſaid Wright's piece, you would candidly inquire into the characters of both the complainant, the ſaid Jones, and the committee; and then, according to the weight of their characters, give weight to the libel. From your ſincere friend,

JONATHAN TENNY.

N. B. I ſhall poſtpone meddling with particulars, as to their characters, for the preſent.

(3) see Magna Charta, pa 779 1050 petition of rights pa 816, Bill of rights pa 1063 Vol 2 & American right pa 1099 1228) see under under Army British & see index under Canada (6) The first Privateer that was taken (7) see index under naval affairs

(5) see index, under Congress Continental (1) pa 840. (2) see indexes, under Towns, Countys, assemblys, representatives, riots, resolves, Congress Continental, & Provincial, rising of the Country, Army of the United Colonies & list of Grievances, pa 971.
(4) see indexes under resolves petitions address Letters Congress Continental &c. (?) see index, under Army of the United Colonies
(1) see declaratory act pa 524. (2) see list of Grievances pa 971 (4) see resolves index (5) see indexes, under men of war (8) pa 842.

THE gentlemen appointed to be Juſtices of the peace for the county of Eſſex, are hereby notified that a court of general ſeſſions of the peace will be held at SALEM, in ſaid county, on the laſt Tueſday of December inſtant; and they are requeſted to attend the ſame. Such Juſtices as have not been ſworn may then have an opportunity of taking the oath to their office belonging.

CALEB CUSHING,
December 12, 1775. Preſident of the ſeſſions.

SEVEN DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE open and ſtole out of the ſhop of Benjamin Watkins, in Danvers, on Wedneſday night the 29th of November laſt, the following goods, to the amount of about 70 or 80 dollars---9 yards green drawboys, 13 & 3-8 yards claret camblet, 2 and half yards dark olive colour'd velvit, half a yard purple velvet, 4 & 5-8ths yards ſpotted Jean, white ſpotted, with ſmall black ſpots like [illegible]; 2 & 1-4 yard yellow and white narrow ſtripe gingham; part of a piece white yard wide baize; part of a piece fine claret ſhalloon; part of a piece black ſhalloon; 3 or 4 yards dark cloth colour'd ſerge; 1 & 1-4 yard light colour'd beaver coating, 6-4 wide; half a yard blue ſerge; part of three pieces narrow ſtripe ribbons, about a quarter of an inch wide; part of four pieces ditto, about half an inch wide; one piece black gauze ribbon; part of a piece black paduſoy ribbon, with a white flower'd edge; part of 2 pieces blue, and one piece green ditto, about half an inch wide; part of a piece blue and white ſilk and cotton ribbon; part of a piece blue paduſoy do. part of a piece white do. ſpotted with ſmall ſpots of the ſame; part of a piece white, flower'd, red and other colours; ſundry other cut pieces of black and white ribbons. Whoever will diſcover the thief or thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods recovered, ſhall have ſeven dollars reward and all neceſſary charges paid by ſaid Watkins. If the perſon or perſons who took ſaid goods will return them to the ſaid owner, he ſhall have no queſtions aſked. Danvers, Dec. 6, 1775.

WANTED, two perſons, who underſtand the clothier's buſineſs, and can be well recommended, to whom good wages will be given for any time they may engage, not exceeding 12 months. Inquire of the printers.

A SADDLE, thrown into an incloſure in Cambridge, was lately found. Any perſon who has loſt the ſame, by applying to D. Jones, in Cambridge, may have it again.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday the 19th inſt. at the houſe of the late William Falkner in Medford,

ALL the perſonal eſtate belonging to ſaid Falkner, deceaſed, viz. Feather beds and bedding, men & women's wearing apparel, houſehold furniture, farming utenſils, live ſtock, ſuch as ſheep, hogs, cows, oxen, young cattle, &c. &c. &c. To be ſeen the day before the ſale. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Caleb Dodge of Beverly, on the night of the 18th of November, 14 white SHEEP, and one black one; 13 are marked with the tops of their left ears cut off and ſlits in the middle of the ſame; one with the above marks, with the addition of notches cut in the upper ſide of the left ear; the black one with a white ſtreak in her face, marked in the right ear, which the owner has forgot. Whoever will give information ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble, and all reaſonable charges paid.

STRAYED away from Mr. Iſaac Reddington of Haverhill, about 3 weeks ſince, a brindle COW, with a white face and other ſpots of white about her. Any perſon who has, or may take her up, and will bring her to the ſaid Reddington, ſhall be well rewarded for his trouble. Haverhill, Oct. 27.

STRAYED or ſtolen about the 22d of laſt month, a dark brown or almoſt black MARE, about 14 hands high, 6 years old, trots wholly, has a ſpot of white on each ſide her back juſt under the hind part of the ſaddle, is very apt to ſtrike her hind feet againſt each other, and has a cut mane. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare and convey her to me in Exeter, ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid by

Exeter, Dec. 9. WARD CLARK DEAN.

STOP THIEF.

STOLEN from me the ſubſcriber, at the grand parade in Roxbury, a worked pocket-book, containing about 15s. in money, and inliſting orders, ſigned Ezekiel Scott Capt. ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by John Roberts. He alſo artfully took from the ſubſcriber, in Cambridge, about 25s. with which and the pocket-book, he is gone off. Said Roberts is about 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair and a red beard; had on a felt hat, and a brown ſurtout. I hereby offer a reward of ten dollars for apprehending him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and will alſo pay all neceſſary charges. ELISHA TILDEN.

Cambridge, Dec. 8, 1775.

ALL perſons having any demands on the eſtate of Lieut. Nehemiah Wyman, of Woborn, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to Abel Wyman of ſaid Woborn, and all who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to Abel Wyman aforeſaid, who is adminiſtrator to ſaid deceaſed's eſtate. 6w.

LOST laſt Saturday, between Mr. Farrington's tavern and the poſt-office, a leather pocket-book, containing four pounds, ſome odd ſhillings, lawful money, in paper currency, and two promiſſory notes, payable to me the ſubſcriber, next door to the poſt-office, one of £.16-13-4. and the other £.2 8. L. M. Whoever has or may receive intelligence concerning the ſame, and will give information ſo that I may receive it again, ſhall be very generouſly rewarded by me, JOHN PRENTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of Mr. John Giddeng, late of Gloceſter, cooper, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to Solomon Perſons, jun. of ſaid Gloceſter, executor; and all perſons that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to pay their reſpective balances, in order for a ſpeedy ſettlement. Gloceſter, Dec. 9, 1775.

STRAYED or ſtolen, with a ſaddle and bridle on, from Clark's tavern in Topsfield, on the 9th of December laſt, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a white ſtar in his forehead, about 11 years old, trots and paces. Whoever will bring ſaid horſe to John Searl in Rowley, ſhall be well rewarded.

RAN away from his maſter, a negro man, named Belton, about twenty-ſeven years of age, a ſtocky, well built fellow, 5 feet 6 inches high, is cut in both his cheeks, from his temples as low as his chin, formerly lived with Rev. Dr. Appleton in Cambridge; had on when he went away, a brown coat, with white buttons, buff leather breeches & green baize waiſtcoat. Whoever will ſecure ſaid fellow ſo as he may be delivered to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded & neceſſary charges paid.

Salem, 13th December. JOSEPH VINCENT.

TAKEN up at Beverly, December 9, 1775, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a white ſtar in his forehead, a ſaddle and bridle on him, he will both trot and pace well. The owner applying to me the ſubſcriber at Beverly, may have him again, paying charges. *JAMES WOODBERRY.*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, *and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by S. and E. HALL, in Cambridge; B. EDES, in Watertown; and I. THOMAS, in Worceſter,*----The

North-American's Almanack,

For 1776.

By SAMUEL STEARNS, Student in Phyſic and Aſtronomy.

Low's Almanack, for 1776,

is in the Preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed.

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM THOMPSON,

At his ſhop in Brookline, on the road from Roxbury to Watertown, about a quarter of a mile from the ſign of the Punch Bowl,

PHiladelphia and Spaniſh bar-iron, ſteel, fine and coarſe ſalt, chocolate by the box or leſs, rice, flour, loaf and brown ſugar, Weſt-India and New-England rum, excellent Nantz brandy, molaſſes, choice Teneriffe wine by the quarter caſk or gallon, Malaga, claret and frontiniac wines, raiſins, allſpice, pepper, *American Cake-Ink*, ink-powder, writing paper, *beſt Spaniſh indigo*, chalk, *allum*, logwood, redwood, ſewing twine, codlines, iron wire, table knives and forks, pipes, locks, brads, tacks, gimblets, braſs beer-cocks, 4d nails, *window glaſs*, *ſhot*, whalebone, horſe-whips, combs, ink-pots, candleſticks, Ruſſia duck, bar lead, and many other articles. Alſo Coffee by the bag or leſs.

At the ſame place *Caſh* will be given for *old braſs, old pewter, linen rags and hog's briſtles.*

To be SOLD by

PASCHAL NELSON SMITH,

At Mr. Brown's tavern, near the meeting[illegible], Cambridge,

Choice old Madeira wine, Teneriffe wine, claret, old French brandy, muſtard in pound, half and quarter pound bottles, ground ginger, chocolate, &c.

To be SOLD cheap for Caſh,

At BLANCHARD's Shop,

Nearly oppoſite the church in Braintree,

Madeira, Teneriffe, Liſbon and Malaga WINES, by the quarter caſk, gallon or leſs, excellent cherry rum, Weſt-India and New-England rum per hogſhead or gallon, raiſins per caſk, loaf and brown ſugars, coffee, chocolate, rice, flour, 15 and 18 inch pipes, ſpices of all kinds, brimſtone, allum, redwood, logwood, molaſſes per hogſh. or gal. butter, candles, tobacco, ſnuff, ſalt fiſh and ſalt, with many other articles, by wholeſale or retail.

ISAAC WHITE, from Boſton,

BEGS leave to acquaint his cuſtomers and others, that he carries on his works at SALEM, at the head of Capt. Derby's wharf, as uſual; and alſo at Jamaica plain in ROXBURY, where may be had the beſt of dipt tallow CANDLES, at half a piſtareen per pound by the box; alſo tallow by the barrel.

There is to be ſold at Mr. John Bartlett's in Plymouth, about 30 weight of CASTOR, cheap for caſh.

TAKEN up by Thomas Poor, jun. of Andover, a black HORSE, with a white ſtar in his face, his hind feet white, about 12 years old. The owner may have him again, paying the charges of advertiſing and keeping the ſame.

RUN away from the Bell tavern, the 3d inſtant, a negro man named Pomp, 28 years old, of a middling ſtature, was born in Boſton, ſpeaks good Engliſh, can read tolerably well, carried away a great coat with metal buttons, a handſome hat, cut ſmall, a duroy coat, 2 kerſey jackets lined with red baize, a black ſerge jacket, a lapel'd ſtriped holland jacket, a ſailor's white knotted jacket, a white holland ſhirt, a ſtriped cotton and linen ſhirt, 2 check linen ſhirts, 2 woolen ditto, a pair of black knit breeches, 2 pair of ſhoes, a pair of ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles. Whoever will bring ſaid negro to the Bell tavern in Danvers, or ſecure him ſo that he may be recovered, ſhall have four dollars reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

Danvers, Dec. 12. ELIZABETH SYMONDS.

'Tis tho't he carried away a piece of ſprig'd ſtuff.

County of MIDDLESEX, December 1, 1775.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended a court for the Probate of Wills, &c. ſhall be held at Concord, in the ſaid county, at the public houſe kept by Mr. Taylor, at the ſign of the Elephant, on the laſt Tueſday of December inſtant; and, if that day ſhould not be ſufficient, on the day following; and the like in each of the following months, until public notice is given to the contrary.

JOSEPH BARRELL, late of *Boſton*,

NOW *reſides at the houſe of Mr. Samuel Harrington*, near Waltham Plain. Thoſe who are indebted to him, will do him a ſingular favour, by diſcharging his demands, as thereby he will be enabled to do the ſame kind office to thoſe to whom he is indebted.

He has a quantity of dreſſed DEER SKINS to diſpoſe of.

EBENEZER STORER

INFORMS all perſons who have any concerns with him, that he lives at the houſe of Mr. Samuel Harrington in Waltham.

DANIEL BRIDGE, hatter, of Framingham, will give caſh, and a good price, for muſquaſh, beaver, raccoon and grey fox ſkins.

N. B. Two journeymen hatters are wanted by ſaid Bridge.

NOW OPENING

At ENOCH BROWN's Store,

Near the ſeat of John Dennie, Eſq; Little-Cambridge, and will be ſold extremely reaſonable,

A Moſt elegant aſſortment of SILKS, among which are, luteſtrings of every colour, a fine choice of dark ducapes, taffaties and mantua ſilks, plain and figur'd black and white ſattins, plain and figur'd ditto of almoſt every other colour, large aſſortment black and white blond lace, plain and maſquer'd bengals, miffinets and [illegible], good aſſortment muffs and tippets, &c. &c. Superfine BROAD CLOTHS.--- The niceſt taſte may be ſuited, and very cheap.

TAKEN up, between Proſpect-hill and Cambridge, on the 4th inſtant, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, two white ſaddle ſpots on one ſide of her back; had on a ſaddle and bridle, with green pluſh houſing, lined with leather.--- Inquire of William Davis, in Capt. Stephen Pearl's Company, Col. Woodbridge's regiment, near Proſpect hill.

Princeton, New-Jerſey, Nov. 10, 1775.

STOLEN out of a paſture on Monday night the 7th of Auguſt laſt, a browniſh bay HORSE, 14 hands high, trots, paces and gallops, about 11 years old, has a remarkable black ſpot about the bigneſs of a dollar on one of his thighs, pretty high up under his tail. Whoever returns ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber at Princeton, ſhall have three pounds reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, per THOMAS WIGGINS.

To be ſold by JOHN TURNER,

Of SALEM,

A FARM in the northerly part of Danvers, which is pleaſantly ſituated, and between 4 and 5 miles from Salem townhouſe. Said farm contains about 60 acres; there are a large number of the beſt oak and walnut wood growing thereon; a good well, alſo a good watering place; nearly oppoſite to the [illegible] there is a houſe and barn to be ſold, and an acre of land, on which the houſe and barn ſtands; the ſaid houſe was well repaired the ſummer paſt, and the barn then built, and a very good well near the houſe. On ſaid acre there are a number of grafted apple trees, of the beſt apples, as there is on the fifty acres abovementioned, and other apple trees, noted for producing the beſt of cyder.

N. B. The ſaid farm, houſe, &c. will be delivered [illegible]

TAKEN up at Newton, 25th November laſt, a light red HORSE, about 13 and half hands high, 4 years old, his fore feet white, his mane and tail of a light colour, and a blaze in his forehead. The owner by applying to me the ſubſcriber at Newton, may have him again paying the charges.

WILLIAM CHENEY.

TAKEN up ſometime ago, by Ethan Wetherbee of Menotomy, a little bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail. The owner, by applying to ſaid Wetherbee, and paying charges, may have him again.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Mr. Snow's tavern in Cambridge, a bay MARE, with a ſaddle and bridle on her, about 11 years old, 13 and half hands high, her mane black and turn'd on her near ſide, a large bruſh tail, her hind feet white, galled on her left ſide under the ſaddle, paces all, the letters CB on her left thigh. Whoever will give information, ſo as the ſubſcriber on Winter-hill, in Col. Reed's regiment, may have the Mare again, ſhall have two dollars reward and all neceſſary charges paid by GAMALIEL DEMING.

RAN from the ſubſcriber, the 23d of this inſtant, a negro man named Ceſar, about 22 years of age, 6 feet high, has two ſcars upon the back of his head, alſo ſeveral ſcars on his cheeks, talks Engliſh well, a very artful fellow, carried off a coat almoſt new, of a butternut colour, a jacket of the ſame, ſundry jackets and breeches of various colours, ſundry pair of ſtockings, among the reſt a pair of cotton, almoſt new. All perſons are cautioned againſt harbouring or concealing him. Any perſon that will return him, or ſecure him ſo that I may have him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by me the ſubſcriber, and all neceſſary charges paid by SAMUEL GERRISH.

Newbury, Nov. 24, 1775.

TAKEN up, ſome time ago, by Ethan Wetherbee of Menotomy, a little pot-bellied MARE, between a dun and a bay colour, 7 or 8 years old, her fore feet white, and a little white ſtreak in her face. The owner, by applying to ſaid Wetherbee, and paying charges, may have her again.

STOLEN yeſterday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from Palmer and Allen's ſtore, between Mr. Winthrop's houſe and Meſſrs. Pearſon and Bird's ſtore, about 3 or 4 yards claret colour'd broad cloth, of middling quality. Whoever ſhall apprehend the thief, and bring him, with ſaid cloth, to ſaid Palmer and Allen, ſhall receive 3 dollars reward, or 2 for the cloth alone.

Cambridge, Dec. 7, 1775. PALMER & ALLEN.

ALL perſons indebted to, or having any demands on the eſtates of Mrs. Elizabeth Berry, or John Berry, both late of Ipſwich, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame with Abigail Berry, adminiſtratrix of ſaid eſtates, or with William Story, jun. her attorney. Ipſwich, Nov. 21, 1775.

TAKEN up, ſometime ago, by Ethan Wetherbee of Menotomy, a young black MARE, about 4 years old, with a cropt tail, a long mane, and a white ſpot in her forehead. The owner, by applying to ſaid Wetherbee, and paying charges, may have her again.

TAKEN up near Cambridge bridge, a ſilver WATCH. The perſon that has loſt ſaid watch, by applying to Abraham Knowlton, in Col. Little's regiment, telling the marks and paying all charges, may have ſaid watch again.

TAKEN up by Capt. John Marcy, in Col. James Reed's regiment on Winter-hill, a ſorrel HORSE, about 4 years old, all his feet white, light mane and long tail, a blaze in his face. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to ſaid Marcy, may have him again, paying the neceſſary charges.

November 24, 1775. JOHN MARCY, Captain.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, the 20th of November paſt, a ſorrel white faced HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, with a whitiſh mane and tail, white hind feet, white on the lower part of his joles, and a number of white ſpots on each ſide of his back; ſaid horſe is about ten years old, is low in fleſh, low carriaged, and is a natural pacer. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe and return him, or give information where he is, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive ten ſhillings lawful money, as a reward, and all neceſſary charges paid per me, CHARLES WEBB, Colonel.

Camp at Temple's farm, December 5, 1775.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Inman's farm in Cambridge, about the 2d of November, a black HORSE, about 14 and half hands high, about twenty years old, has ſome white ſaddle ſpots on his back. Said horſe belongs to Deacon Benjamin Wood of Weſtborough, and is known by the name of the Temple horſe. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe and return him to the ſaid Deacon Benjamin Wood, at Weſtborough, or to the ſubſcriber in Col. Sargent's regiment, at Inman's in Cambridge, ſhall have one dollar reward and neceſſary charges paid.

JOHN WOOD, Captain.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in Roxbury, on the 27th of November, a large iron grey MARE, with foal, 13 or 14 years old, paces chiefly, but trots ſome, newly ſhod, and tec-cocked. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and returns her to the ſubſcriber, or to Capt. Brewſter, in Col. Parſons's regiment, ſhall have ten ſhillings, and for taking up both mare and thief, (if ſtolen) five dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid.

Dec. 6, 1775. DAVID GREEN.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcribers, *from Temple's farm*, on the night before the 27th inſtant, a ſorrel colour'd HORSE, with a white face, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, both trots and paces, branded on the left ſhoulder thus ⊢. Alſo a cheſnut colour'd MARE, near 13 hands high, is very fractious and bad to catch, and when rode without a ſaddle will kick up. Whoever will take up ſaid horſes, or either of them, and return them to Capt. Beſwick in Col. Webb's regiment on Winter-hill, ſhall have 2 dollars reward for each, and all neceſſary charges paid by us,

SAMUEL MILL
Camp on Winter-hill, October 27, 1775. ASAHEL CASE.

☆ See the list pa 812. ‖ See index, under Army of the united Colonies.